The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,445.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage.....	„ 72 0
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including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870 | Feb. 1870

Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	9
„ Cowar	3	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	5	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	6	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin	7	„ False Point	19
„ Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

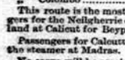
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

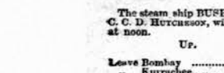
The steam ship BUSHEER, 795 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 24th January 1870 at noon.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	11
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	13
„ Gwadur	29	„ Bushire	15
„ Muscat ..... Feb	1	„ Linga	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Lingah	4	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Gwadur	21
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	21
„ Mahomerah	8	Arrive Bombay	26
A five thousand	9		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

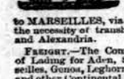
The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to table on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 17th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity or transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Bordeaux, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 35	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 60	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight &c., apply to

KUNERKAR, FRASHWERKAR, & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kerr without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents and Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 7 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STEETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Steetton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers the Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE or CHARTER the ship THAMES, 479 Tons Register, A 1 at Lloyds.—For particulars apply to the Captain at his Dubash's, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or Patent Slip, Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.. .. .. Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Special-by-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1868.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1869 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Mrs. H. HERN, Milliner, 3 Meadow Street, intending to CLOSE BUSINESS at the end of this month, and finding great difficulty in collecting her Outstandings; parties indebted to her, especially those residing in the Mofussil, are hereby informed that unless they can find it convenient to pay their Bills by the above date, she will be reluctantly compelled to publish their full names and addresses in the daily papers.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited on MONDAY the 21st February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators of Eastern In-
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } surance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation)—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 21st February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY,

Liquidator, Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that D. M. SILVA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to NOWROJEE PURSHOTUMDASS, also of Bombay, Hindu, all that piece of LAND or parcel of GROUND, with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Zanitwar Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, numbered under No. 28, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Zanitwar Lane, on the west by the house of Dr. Junnardan Pandurung, on the north by the house of the late Mr. Francisco Rodrigues, and on the south by the house of Mr. Joseph Pascoal de Mello. Any and all persons having any claim or lien on the said premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, in the 2nd Apollo Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day of January 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we shall COMMENCE BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, on the 1st of February next, in SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We shall be prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandize, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandize and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Temporary Offices, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 21st January 1870.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands a Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours. Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

WANTED.

SURVEYORS for the CARWAR RAILWAY SURVEY.—WANTED SIX good SURVEYORS for the above, on salaries varying from Rs 80 to Rs 150 per mensem. Application to be made to the undersigned at the Railway Secretariat from 11 till 4. No one need apply who cannot produce good Testimonials as a Surveyor.

E. L. MARRYAT, Lieut.,

Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 20th January 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, COOL OFFICE PREMISES in Hummum Street.—Apply to

SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Baboola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 6 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAIAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,

For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200, 250, and 400.

PAREL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 55, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 150, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 250.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—OWNERS of YACHTS are reminded that entries, for the Club Races to be held on MONDAY afternoon, the 24th inst., are to be sent to the undersigned by 3 P.M. on the 22nd instant.

JAMES RANKEN, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
E. BOERING, }

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, 1870, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES J. CURRIN,

Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 24th December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on or after 20th instant, INTEREST, at the rate of 12 per Cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls, and that all Shares, Call on which is not paid before 10th proximo, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that 7 premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,

Bombay, 1st January 1870. For Official Liquidators.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidators upon the condition that the respective persons paying the same may on or before the 31st of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,

Bombay, January, 1870. For Official Liquidators.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, as No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the Company's Rampart Row Office, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January current, for the EXCAVATION and REMOVAL of part of the hill called "THE ROCK" to such part or parts of the Company's property as may be ordered, and for the construction of a Road from Mount Road to the timber basins, as shown in plans, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain any further information necessary by applying at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the owest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th January 1870.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS, absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament can be had, will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the in-trument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHA UR. (See "Times of India," 9th September 1869.)

GOA POWDER, MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salicylici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month, 12th January 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT, Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-tations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCOS on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1 to 2 lbs.	„ 10 each.
Do. 500 „	„ 90 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 12 „
Do. 4 „	„ 8 „
Post-office Scales, 4 oz.	„ 6 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are admirably adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest burigalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also a excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough excellence maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford sati-faction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active and improving.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th January, 1870.
Open 311 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,549	5	7
Merchandize	45,971	15	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,663	2	0
Electric Telegraph	403	1	0
Total Rs.	82,589	8	9

Corresponding week in January, 1869.
Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	41,945	6	5
Merchandize	41,037	14	1
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,982	11	0
Electric Telegraph	876	8	0
Total Rs.	90,872	7	6
Decrease	8,291	15	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.
Moore, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 21.

Paul, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England (to-day).

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 18th January, 1870.

Major General the Honourable A H Gordon, Commanding Poona Division of the Army, accompanied by the Assistant Quarter Master General P D A, will proceed on tour of inspection this day, to Malligaum, Dhoolia and Aseerghur, and will travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense, and return to Poona by similar conveyance.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Jan. 19.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Gutzelar	Put back from sea.
	Fifeshire	Barr	Glasgow, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Pontiac	Skilling	Rangoon
	Migrator	Stralendroff	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship New Brunswick, Steuart, to Bimlipatam.
Ship Nimrod, Bullock, to Calcutta via Madras.
Ship Magnolia, Gunwell, to Rangoon.
Ship Naomi, Malcolm, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Stirling, to Liverpool.
Steamer Fisher, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Mary Mildred, to Calcutta.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 16th has the following:—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Asia (B), John Paterson, Moulmein 9th, and Rangoon 10th January; Ships Genii (B), Irvine, Liverpool 4th September; and Allum Ghior (B), W Williams, Bombay 29th November, left Allipee 16th December.

DEPARTURES—Ships Clyde, Syria, Renee, and Barque Ellsworth.

ARRIVAL—January 15th, Ship Jane Porter, from London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—January 15th, Godavery F S, G De Cariard, Calcutta, and Mooltan, P & O S Thomas Beasley, Galle.

DEPARTURE—January 15th, Godavery F S, G De Cariard, Galle and Mooltan, P & O S, Thomas Beasley, Calcutta.

Passengers sailed per Godavery, F S—For Pondicherry—Rev D W Kidd and 2 servants, Rev R Gell and 3 servants, Rev O Dene and Rev Logeaux.

Per Mooltan, P and O S—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr F H Henslowe, Mr C Girdleston, Mr J Murdock, Colonel J T Walker Mrs Walker, Rev A W Quinlan, Mr Jacobs, Messrs T Tingy and Jas. Fleming, Rev F A G Echlawn.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

889 Agamemnon, George—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1881 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1877 Bennie Dundee, Connor—H. B Tonche & Co.
1872 Calcutta, Morrice—W. Nicol & Co.
1694 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
972 Eamer—Godowjee—E. Bates & Co.
1280 Mary Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
1865 Neddy Seaborn, Mc—W. Nicol & Co.
1877 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1831 Steve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1293 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1949 Teviotdale, Nicol—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1762 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Jamjhed & Co.
722 Woosung, Boxner—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1009 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

434 Anna, Gunderson.
436 Carl XV., Stafrarin—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
592 Concordia, Wickber—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
886 E. Van, Beaulieu—Buschmann.
1094 Elizabeth, Fry, Forwarded—John Farrar & Co.
768 James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
709 Naomi, Malcolm—W Nicol & Co.
983 Princess Somawutty—Sir C. Forbes & Co
1194 Sesforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
681 William Frowen, Hole—Brice, Brown & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1874 Baroda (s), Parish—Mails 29th January.
2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—Mails 22nd January.
1473 Krishna (s), Cradock—B. B. S. S. Co. 24th January.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809 Brazilian (s), Green—Merchant Trading Co. 31st Jan.
561 Danube (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co., sails 15th Feb.
1577 Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co. sails 10th February.
761 Stirlingshire (s), Blake—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu (s), Babat.
524 Shaftesbury (s), Aitken—B. & A. Hormusjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1878 Benares, Noyes.
781 Hippocrene, Bews.
460 Mary Mildred, Fine—Elmston, Whitwell & Co.
890 Nimrod, Deckey—H. M. Sedick.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1153 East Callander—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

823 Castle Avon, Saicide—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

650 Eoprates (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
117 Moydeen—Nacoda.

FOR RANGOON.

1153 Munsoorry, Urquhart.
874 Sarah, Parker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

867 Futteh Salam, Lemon—E. J. N. Mahomed.
879 Hydree, Crichton.
1198 Scotia (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
363 Teazer, Nacoda.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Robert, Baker—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR ALEPPY.

91 Sultan Bacha—Nacoda.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

792 Bushcer (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
897 Koina (s), Wates—Essa Calfa & Co.

FOR TRINCOMALEE.

H. M. Daphne (s), Douglas.
H. M. Nymph (s), Means.

FOR BIMLIPATAM.

898 New Brunswick—Blackwell & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1111 Berwickshire, Rowin—Natives.
293 Bessie, Langlois.
294 Bhowanuggur, Fladrahud—Rahimon Allybhoy.
407 Colonel Fytche, Boyd—M. Nusserwanjee.
843 Indian Merchant, Mills—S. F. Field.
648 Moncaffer, Landrais.
1073 Sea Rover, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
538 William Stewart, Cock—Stenhouse & Co.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

866 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
456 Tilly (s), Kincome—Chunder Ramjee.

(P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1903 Behar (s), Hall.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Dryad (s), Colomb.
H. M. Forte (s), Heath.
H. M. Lord Clyde (s), Duncan.

NOT FIXED.

467 Anasi, Hillman—W Nicol & Co.
1192 Asiana, Schirk—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1217 Athena, Hutchinson—Cursetjee Bomanjee.
718 Belgravia, McLeod—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Reed—E. Bates & Co.
1215 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
2089 Cambuscan, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
745 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
799 Cingala, Nesbitt—Copland & Co.
5 4 Dunelm, Denton—W Nicol & Co.
1594 Eurine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
700 Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.
1328 Hahnemann, Milligan—Rensie, Scovell & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1139 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
599 Hurzaun Van Brabant, Strohmegar—Bell, Venn and Lucins.
1278 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1183 Magdala, Evans—Rensie, Scovell & Co.
737 Mona Rose, Smith—Hansford & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
1317 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1344 Rajpoot, Andrew—Stenhouse & Co.
2050 Red Jacket, Tate—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Rialto, Beck—Stenhouse & Co.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Copland & Co.
1288 Sankar, Potts—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1878 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
907 Tenjore Cobb.
879 Teumes, Patterson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1215 Thetis, Evans—E. Bates & Co.
1745 The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
498 Thomas S. Stowe, Bett—Allen, Riebe & Co.
1962 Timour, Broome—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Copland & Co.
1217 Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!!

GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT
ON
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JAN. 22ND,
WHEN
DOUGLAS JERROLD'S
Great Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN
WILL BE PERFORMED.
Also
BYRON'S FAVOURITE BURLESQUE,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS,
INTRODUCING
THE WONDERFUL EVOLUTIONS
OF THE
BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

The next Performance will take place on
TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

MONDAY & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24 & 26.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS AND THIRD TIME OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
SCIENTIFIC WONDERS
IN
ELECTRICITY,
MAGNETISM,
PNEUMATICS,
OPTICS,
and
MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will, in consequence of the great success attending his first two representations, repeat them on the above evenings, when he will again perform his

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,
Treated in a manner exciting both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of, fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE
EXPERIMENTS IN
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER
Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with
ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

	Rs.	as.
Price, per Copy	0	4
Annual Subscription	12	0

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Monthly CONVERSAZIONE WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 9 P.M. punctually.

The Committee having received many applications from non-performing Members for admittance (to which they are not entitled by the Rules) to these Meetings, it has been decided to throw them open to Members and their friends on payment (at the doors) of One Rupee each.

Performing Members are admitted free.

Members must come provided with their Tickets.

THE next PUBLIC CONCERT of the Society WILL BE HELD on the 16TH FEBRUARY.

Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, E. J. Hardcastle, Esq.

ALFRED WAKE, Hon. Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

McLAUGHLIN—January 13th, at Mymensing, the wife of F. H. McLaughlin, Esq., B. A., M. L., Cantab, of a son.

MANGLES—January 17th, at 44, Chowringhee, the wife of Ross L. Mangles, Esq., of a son.

WHITTENBERRY—January 14th, at his residence, No 23 Dum-Dum, the wife of Arthur Prince Whittenberry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRADFORD—ALLABONE—January 17th, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. P. J. Jarbo, George Bradford, Esq., to Miss Hannah Allabone.

PAYNE—BEAUFORT—January 15th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Arthur James Payne, M.D., to Alicia Mary, daughter of Francis Lascock Beaufort, C.S.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—January 10th, at Woodlands Estate, Peer Sherd, Travancore, Eliza Isabel, aged 22, wife of Frederick G. Richardson, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SHERER—January 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of J. W. Sherer, Esq., C. S. I., of a son.

MATHEWS—January 16th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Mr. W. Mathews, in charge of Commissariat, Futtehgurh, of a son.

TYLER—January 14th, at Agra, the wife of Captain C. J. Tyler, R.A., of a son.

JONES—January 14th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Gavin S. Jones, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—MACDONALD—January 5th, at St. Thomas' Church, Deyrah, by the Rev. C. W. Cahusac, John Charles, eldest son of the late Charles Fraser Johnson, of Black Rock Co. Dublin, to Margo Grace, eldest daughter of George Macdonald, Esq., Civil Engineer.

IVES. DONEY—January 7th, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. Moore, Mr. H. J. Ives, eldest son of the late George Ives, Esq., of Futtehgurh, to Mary, only daughter of William Doney, Esq., of Forest Hill, London.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL'S contribution towards the settlement of the Irish Land Question is based upon an extensive Indian experience and two visits to Ireland, where, with ample opportunities, he seems to have made very minute enquiries. The result is a little book, crammed full of information, and one which cannot fail to prove a powerful auxiliary to Ministers in their forthcoming effort to devise a measure which shall be worthy the name of Settlement. Many Anglo-Indians, before Mr. Campbell took up the theme, were struck by the resemblance of Ireland to India. A close comparison discloses great diversities; the State is not the landlord; there is an antagonism of race and religion more or less pronounced at all times; Ireland for many centuries was ruled as a conquered country and repressed by penal laws; whereas India, although conquered, bit by bit, has not been ruled as a conquered country, but to a great extent in accordance with the facts. Nevertheless, disinterested observers see a strong likeness between tenure in India, and tenure in Ireland as the Irish wish it to be. The Irish tenant believes he has a qualified right in the land he cultivates, stocks, fences, drains, and builds upon. Provided he pays his rent—the amount is not in question—he not only holds that the landlord has no right to eject him, but has no right to prevent him from selling the good-will to the incoming tenants, the landlord possessing a veto only. In a large part of Ireland the customary tenant right is recognized by the landlords, and the Ulster proprietors could not destroy it except at the cost of a bloody civil war, waged on one side by English troops, and on the other by the farmers of the North. In other parts of Ireland some landlords recognize the custom and some are secretly or openly hostile to it, according to circumstances. The belief in the right is not confined to the actual or possible occupiers; land agents and landlords accept it as the most appropriate form of Irish tenure, that under which the land is the best cultivated, the people most contented, social and political tranquility best preserved. Why not, then, dispose of the question by giving legal effect to the status tenure? But here we enter into the midst of difficulties. One law, it is said, would not meet all cases; there are considerable varieties of tenure, and the simple right of the tenant is not always nor in all places so clear as in the North. Where landlords have partially aided the tenant by putting capital into the estate the right is imperfect, because there was co-operation in the improvements. Then, in some districts the English contract system prevails; but under the best circumstances, compared with the tenant right system as similarly tried, the latter actually pays the landlord best while it satisfies the tenant completely. To a sense of these diversities no doubt, may be attributed the remarks of Mr. Bright, that the difficulties of providing a settlement increase on examination.

The original error, if amid the multitude which blot the sad history of Ireland, any one error may be called original, lay in the non-recognition by judges trained in English law of the local customs. Even the "sacred" tenant rights of Ulster, in which millions are at this moment invested, have never been recognized as valid by the Courts. The political folly of successive Governments which permitted such a stupid and tragic state of things to grow up is a monument of the amazing and fathomless folly of man. Had Ireland, from the beginning, been treated as the British treated India, had law grafted customs into itself; nay had this been done even from the days of James I., men should not now, probably, be engaged in the arduous task of devising a land settlement for Ireland. Mr. Campbell has found that under James I. what he would, as an Indian, call a regular land settlement, was made, and made on terms favourable to the tenant, and in harmony with custom. Unhappily the ambition of Charles I. which led to the great conflict between him and the Parliament, followed by the hostility of the Irish to Cromwell and their subsequent espousal of the cause of James II. brought about the disruption of the first James's settlement, and inaugurated that reign of politico-Protestant ascendancy which cursed the land for nearly two centuries. The land laws of Ireland, which we are now called upon to regard as sacred, were made in their own interest by the powerful people who had the upper hand. They devised arrangements to suit themselves and called them laws; and the judges, nominated by them, and inspired by sentiments similar to their own, disregarded the local customs, even in Ulster, the stronghold of ascendancy. Although public force could be and was called in to execute landlord made law in other provinces, the opinion of Ulster, the sturdiness of its people, and the fact that they were the main props of the ascendancy party, prevented the application of public force to the extinction of northern tenant right. But all the rest of Ireland fell, more or less, into chronic agrarian trouble, because the law, made in the interest of the few, ran counter to the traditional and cherished rights of the many. The political and religious animosities of centuries came in to embitter the feud, and we have now arrived at a climax, when the awakened conscience of England, coupled with the aroused opinion of Ireland, converge to force on a determination of the question. In addition to this we have the intimate relations between the United States and Ireland; the violent convictions of Irish Americans acting as a wind to fan the flame of Hibernian discontent. So that politically, socially, and as a matter of justice the Imperial Parliament is bound to devise a remedy. It is no longer merely an Irish question—it is a question of public safety.

What the remedy is to be, except that fixity of tenure in some genuine shape must be conceded, is a matter for Parliament to determine. The decided tendency of opinion, the balance of evidence, the actual practice in Ireland as a rule, even in the worst parts, points to fixity of tenure as the basis of any measure. By fixity of tenure must be understood—an occupation right terminable only upon non-payment of rent, or with the consent of the occupier. The tenants nowhere object to pay rent, not object to an increase of rent, providing it leaves a margin sufficient to maintain the farmer and his family according to his own frugal notions of enough. Mr. Campbell's sketch of Lord Portsmouth's management of his estate in Wexford, upon strictly tenant-right principles, is conclusive evidence that the system pays well, and ensures plenty and content. It may be said that the Ulster example proved that long ago, but the value of the Portsmouth experiment is that the land lies in Wexford, among a people different from the Northerners. Their cause of anxiety must be that the next Portsmouth may be an enemy of tenant right, a landlord with purely English ideas, and that he may ignore the principles which govern the present owner, and refuse to recognise any of their rights. So it is all over Ireland without any exception. Tenant-right, though an ingrained custom, is *hors la loi*. If it were recognized the landlord in Ulster would lose nothing, the tenant would gain in sense of security; while, elsewhere, not only would the landlord lose nothing, but landlord as well as tenant would gain in sense of security. Whether the right should be declared in a law and left to be applied by the courts, or whether a special court or commission should be set on foot to make a sort of land settlement, according to the merits of each case, all over Ireland, is a question of detail. By some process we must extinguish the quarrel. It is vain to say that, whatever may be done, the Irish will be turbulent and aggressive. Why is not Ulster aggressive? Even were the hot-headed classes to continue their Fenian agitation that does not bear at all upon the duty of the Imperial Parliament. The executive is bound to repress disorder and punish the offenders; the legislature, whether Ireland be indifferent or violent, is equally bound to do justice. What is wrong must be righted, Fenians or no Fenians, Repealers or no Repealers, Orange factions or none. *Buragés* of all kinds should be put down—cooled; and righteous legislation, without regard to their outcries or ill-deeds, should make rapid progress. The best thing for Ireland would be something in the nature of the Bombay Revenue Settlement carried out by a strong and impartial commission; but as the best plan cannot be adopted, Parliament will probably find its account in approximating as nearly as may be to the best plan. Mr. Campbell, with reluctance, seems finally to adopt the suggestion that the plan of compulsory leases may be well carried out. In that case, he says, "You must have a process exactly analogous to an Indian settlement. You must have a public rent-valuation of all lands, their present state and present tenure must be recorded; those tenants who have a claim to fixity for the time must be distinguished from contract tenants and recorded one by one. All this must be done for the whole country without delay." Thinking well of this notion, but not violently favourable to it, and remarking that if the idea it embodies is more agreeable to the voting-power in Parliament, it may very well be carried out, he adds—"Indent on the India office for a few good settlement officers—they are to be had in great abundance at present, as so many Indian settlements are approaching completion—and the thing is done." It will be a very interesting result should it prove that the reflex action of tolerably well-governed India, should devise the solution of what has been most correctly styled, the most difficult and momentous question of our day. Russia and Prussia supply precedents also, but naturally the experience of our own people in India is entitled to and carries with it more weight.

THE Duke of Edinburgh and suite were to arrive at Agra about 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

CAPTAIN C. C. PAUL, Bombay Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT E. J. GILLIS, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, P. W. Department, Punjaub, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

THE ex-Nawab of Tonk, hopeless of succeeding in persuading the Government of India to restore him to the *musnud* of his state, is setting out on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

CAPTAIN MEARA, of H.M.S. Nymph, has, we believe, been invalided and will proceed to Europe soon, probably in H.M.S. Daphne. He will be succeeded by Captain Campbell.

A TELEGRAM from Benares (says the "Pioneer") mentions that the preparations for the entertainment of the Duke of Edinburgh at that station were only moderately successful.

MESSRS T. M. ROBINSON and F. F. Wyman and Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore were, on Saturday last, sworn in as members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bengal.

OWING to the reductions which have been necessitated by want of funds, several irrigation works have been stopped in the Madras presidency and many persons have been thrown out of employment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DICK has charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Colonel Phayre, C.B., who is now in Bombay in connection with the Barron case.

SURVEYS, we observe, have been ordered for the Mowpany branch line. This will be a small branch about twelve miles in length. It is intended to join the great G. I. P. Railway at Garawara, a point about eighty miles west of Jubbulpore.

THE 58th Regiment will be at Ferozepore on the 22nd and Lahore on the 23rd January. It is possible, says the "Pioneer," that the regiment may be detained at Lahore to assist in the military display, which will be one of the attractions during the Duke's visit to the capital of the Punjab. Otherwise it will reach its destination, Sealkote, on the 5th February.

THE "Englishman" understands that it is the intention of the directors of the Agra Bank, Limited, to offer to take over the remaining unrealized assets of the Agra and Masterman's Bank for a sum equivalent to £4-15 or Rs. 47-8 for each share in that defunct enterprize. Circulars, it is added, are being sent to all shareholders, asking their consent to the proposed arrangement.

THE "Sindian" now has it that "official intelligence has been received here, to the effect that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will not visit Sind until his return from the Mauritius." We fear the "Sindian" is either joking or imposed upon. It also says there is a "movement at present on foot in Kurrachee for subscriptions towards the presentation of a testimonial to Miss Mary Carpenter—the great advocate of female education." Is this a joke too?

THE "Englishman" states that a committee to protest against the reduction of acting allowances (in the case of civilians) is in existence in Calcutta, and that communications on the subject may be addressed to Mr. Verner or Mr. Souttar at the United Service Club. "The committee is a representative one for the whole service, and the seniors in Calcutta and throughout the country are showing their feeling as to the alleged injustice of these reductions, and the breach of faith involved in the making of them, but little less strongly than the juniors."

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S G. O's and despatches are unique for their pith and wit. We are indebted to the "Sind News" for a few characteristic words of his that will be new to our readers. The document is only a barber's certificate, and the possessor of it, a Cutchee and a centenarian, is still to be seen wandering about in Kurrachee in the pursuit of his tonsorial duties. Here is the testimony Sir Charles bore to his worth before leaving Sind:—"Old John shaved me for two years; he is a good shaver, takes a glass or a little opium, but never cuts a throat. What more can I say for John? I recommend him."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BY an official announcement we learn that His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is expected to arrive this morning, and to land at Apollo Bunder at half-past seven o'clock. A company of the 21st Native Infantry will attend as a guard of honour, and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired on His Excellency landing. The band of the 21st N. I., will also be in attendance.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Columbian, Captain George Hyde, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs C Jones and infant, Mr Hugh Munro, Mr Ireland, Mr B Walker, Mr and Mrs Kelsey, Mr B Dunkerley, Mr and Mrs T. Asdale and infant.

For Marseilles—Mr Walters, Dr Cunningham, Mr Hulse, Captain C C Paul, Mr Tottenham.

For Malta—Mr and Mrs Vansittart.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited,—dated Bombay, 21st January:—

The following reports regarding the weather and the crops have just reached me from the cotton districts:—

HINGUNGHAT.—Messrs. Warwick & Co. write as follows:—"We have still to report high rates and very small arrivals in our market, to-day's prices being Rs. 95-8 per bojah, and it would be difficult to get delivery of a hundred bojahs under a week's time. We are sorry to report, too, that the quality of many lots brought to market is far below Hingunghat standard, some we have seen being pressed for Bombay native dealers was more like 'Fair Bengal' than Central India staple—this was cotton from the south, whence we get our best qualities. The weather is close, hot and cloudy, occasionally spitting rain; if any heavy fall were to occur it would put an entire stoppage to business for some days." Since then telegrams have been received that rain has fallen.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 19th inst.—Yesterday we had a light shower, but it cleared away in the afternoon and we thought the rain had gone; last night, however, it recommenced about midnight and continued to come down very heavily till nearly daylight this morning. More than two inches have fallen, and of course the damage to cotton stored and in the fields must have been very great. All yesterday the weather looked very wild away over the jurrree cotton country, and it is to be feared the heavy rain was general all over it. All business is at a stand, and it will be a week until much cotton can come in. The weather looks very unsettled still. During the past week supplies have been increasing. The quality however does not improve.

AKOLE, 18th inst.—I telegraphed you shortly after six this morning—"Continuous heavy showers nce twelve last night." The weather, which since my last report had continued fine, became cloudy yesterday; and last night a succession of heavy showers fell, while during the whole of to-day dense masses of clouds have been rolling overhead towards the spur of the Sautpoors, some twelve miles distant. It is impossible at the moment to ascertain the extent of damage resulting from the rain, but I do not anticipate that it will be very serious. Most of the first produce of the cotton plants has been gathered and housed, and but few of the later bolls have as yet opened. The rain appears to have prevailed over an area of twelve or fourteen miles. Supplies, which during the week had averaged forty or fifty beegas daily, have today ceased and not a doera is in the market. An active demand and small receipts have placed sellers in command of the market, and rates which one day touched Rs. 308-9 have ruled from Rs. 304 at Rs. 306. I regret to report a falling off in the quality of the later arrivals. The recent rains have favoured the development of a small worm, which besides destroying a large quantity of cotton discolours the remainder. Considerable quantities, too, of "black leaf" are arriving and are bought up eagerly by natives.

KHAMGAUM.—By a telegram despatched from Khamgaum at 7-10 this morning, I am advised that the present arrivals of cotton at that bazaar show no improvement in quality, while the quantity is still on the most limited scale. Weather very cloudy.

BROACH, 20th inst.—The weather during the past week has been cold and very favourable to the cotton plants. We expect to have a few parcels of new cotton about the mid-ile of February.

AHMEDABAD.—Accounts from these districts report favourably of the present state of the crop.

While writing the above I have received the following telegram from Messrs. Warwick and Co., Hingunghat, despatched at 9-45 this morning:—"Rain not yet ceased off. Nothing doing."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 11TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day was firm but prices continue unchanged.

LONDON, 13TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steadier.

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 13th January, show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..	£9,687,500 Inc.	£310 500
Bills discounted....	£16,500,000 Dec.	£3,750,000 (doubtful)
Cash	£19,312 500 Inc.	£187,500

REVIEW.

THE EDUCATION of GIRLS; and the EMPLOYMENT of WOMEN of the Upper Classes. Two Lectures. By W. B. HODGSON, LL.D. London: Trübner & Co., 1869.

THESE lectures, by an able and devoted social economist, were printed three and five years ago respectively; they are now republished together, and in company with the prospectus of a new college for women at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire—an institution which its supporters assert will be a model of liberal methods, subject always to the thirty-nine Articles. The present little volume of one hundred and fourteen pages is especially valuable to every one interested in female education in India, not only on account of the fair and sensible views of the writer as stated in the original lectures, but for the abundant notes and appendices in which he has managed to collect a vast number of facts and opinions relating to his subject from all corners of the earth. He puts aside all questions about the parliamentary and professional claims which have been advanced by some enthusiasts as being irrelevant to the purely educational question at issue; and, on the whole, asserts the necessity of carrying out Mr. Mill's argument to its practical issues. Mr. Mill's argument, says Dr. Hodgson, is *not* this:—"Women are in all mental respects equal to men, and similar to men, *therefore* they ought to receive a similar education, and be admitted to similar work; but this—No one is able or entitled to decide, *a priori*, what is either the extent or the peculiar nature of the powers of the mental capacities and powers of women, and *therefore* like men they ought to receive the best attainable education, and to be free to do all work that they or any of them can, by trying, prove or make themselves fit for." An argument to which Dr. Hodgson says he can see no possible reply. An argument which however leaves the questions untouched as to what is the "best attainable education," and to what extent such education to be good at all must have a direct reference to that sphere which women are destined by nature to occupy—and which therefore leaves us exactly where we were, haggling over woman's place in creation. More than sixty years ago Dr. Samuel Parr said that, "In the present condition of society, females from an accident rather than system have upon the whole the advantage over us in point of education." Now this celebrated schoolmaster's notion of education was, that an acquaintance with pagan literature and mythology should be dashed with a shade of mediæval metaphysics and theology, and certainly such a training was evidently, even to him, much less fitted to furnish men for the duties of modern activity, than the female training in music, dancing and modern languages was fitted to qualify the women of the time for the position they occupied.

"There are some extraordinary stupidities perpetrated by the advocates of "women's rights." They talk as if females belonged to a different species, and that men have dictated an artificial inferiority, simply because they were pleased and able to do so. Whereas from the beginning of orderly society all men have had perpetual opportunities of knowing what is the fitting sphere of woman and a power to some extent of remedying, if they thought it possible, the defects which they observed in their wives by a careful up bringing of their daughters. The general result has been that men do not wish their daughters to be educated like men, and have no notion that if they were so that they would be any the better for it. Another vagary, is illustrated by a saying of Darwin, the physiologist, Mr. Huxley, the last man in the world who ought to have made such a blunder. "Sweet girls," says the gallant Professor, "will be none the less sweet for a little wisdom, and the golden hair will not curl the less gracefully outside the head by reason of there being brains within." Now Dr. Huxley ought to know that, in so far as *education* can affect the amount or quality of anybody's brains, it is that education not intellectual only, but moral and physical, which has been continued through many generations, the results of which are shared alike with certain permanent modifications by the sons and daughters of a family. It matters very little indeed what the education of him or her may have been in comparison to the various educational influences brought to bear upon preceding generations, to which women are heirs as well as men. However, while there is some truth in Whately's statement that in comparison with men, women never reason, it is certain that they ought to reason a great deal better than they do. Men's education in England is at the present time, in a very wretched condition, and of course that of women is as bad, if not worse. Neither their colleges nor schools produce great men; it is the native genius of the people that produces great men in spite of their colleges and schools.

Men, however, are less dependent on their education than women for the necessity of bread-winning, which by a law of nature is the proper attribute of man, forces him to an acquaintance with all the means and methods by which it can be secured; whilst the desire to be attractive, in order to be dependent, which is the first instinct in the female, requires every possible guidance to save it from degenerating into that weak and vain frivolity which has cursed society for centuries.

Now women may be trained and employed who are compelled to be self-supporters, and how others may be truly qualified to become companions for rational members of the bread-earning sex and intelligent guides to children, are questions of the utmost importance, irrespective of creed or climate; and Dr. Hodgson has made a very seasonable and useful contribution to the solution. We heartily commend this little book to all who are concerned in the public welfare in its most vital interests.

THE KING OF BURMAH.

ON their return from Bhamo, Messrs. Cuthbertson, Hatson and Halliday, merchants of R

all gone through; still, with these wounds, she managed to get as far as is above stated. This tigress is, to judge from the appearance of her fangs, an old animal, and would, ere long, have found human beings an easier prey than bullocks, so Ooty is well ride of the brute. We have every reason to believe that the tigress s the same one that was seen some few days ago after a bullock, but was too feeble to conquer him, owing to her fangs being much worn and blunted. This is the second tiger Colonel Christie has brought to bag in seven days.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Civil List, "as the same stood on 1st January 1870," is now out.

The ship Fifeshire, Captain Barr, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo, and Mr. A Collett, a passenger.

Extra Mails for Aden and Suez per s. s. Krishna will be closed at the General Post Office, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 12 noon.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain Cottier, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Cotgrave, Lieutenant Simpson, Mr. Boulter, Mrs. Munro and three children, and fifty-five deck passengers.

Grant Road Theatre.—This evening will be a grand dramatic night at Grant Road Theatre. The bill is certainly attractive, the great nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and Byron's burlesque, "The Bride of Abydos," being promised.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March.

Overture	Magon	Auber.
Quadrille	Military	Kuhner.
Selection	Traviata	Verdi.
Waltzes	Cornflower	Coote.
Galop	Berliner	Arndt.

Another Dacoity Case committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday the Chief Magistrate committed Purkhoo Prancing, Luchmon Jhulkun, Sooksing Aman, and Fuckeera Punjun to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, and with severally committing theft of silk cloths, copper change, &c.; and Alibhoy Peerbhoy, on a charge of dishonestly receiving a portion of the aforesaid property, knowing the same to be stolen. The last prisoner was admitted to bail.

Death from Tetanus.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Nana Dajee, a liquor seller. On the 7th instant, deceased's father invited several castemen to his house to perform certain ceremonies relating to the death of his mother. After the ceremony was over they all prepared to take their meals in a room upstairs. At this time Bhawoo, one of the brothers of the deceased, who had not been invited to take part in the ceremony, came into the room. Deceased went up to him and told him that he had no business to come there, as he had no invitation. On this Bhawoo seized hold of a "koita," or a chopper used for cutting cocoanuts, which was lying on the ground, and raised his arm with the intention of striking his brother. The latter tried to catch hold of his hand, and in doing so received a slight wound between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand. A good deal of blood flowed from the wound. The matter was reported to the police, and Bhawoo was taken into custody, but as the brother did not wish to prefer any charge against him he was discharged. Deceased on the same day went to Hog Island on some business, and he returned to Bombay on the 17th, complaining of much pain in his hand, which was very much swollen. He died the same day. Verdict—"The deceased died from tetanus supervening on a wound received accidentally."

H. M. 1st "Royals" were to leave Nusseerabad, and commence their march to Jhansee, yesterday morning. —*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 21.

The Bishop of Bombay, we hear, proposes to consecrate the new building recently erected at Lanowlee. The building was erected at the joint expense of the Railway Company and Government to serve the several purposes of a school-house with accommodation for the school-master, a library and reading-room a hall for public lectures on all subjects, a suitable room for social evening parties, and a place which all denominations might make use of for religious purposes. Now, if the building is consecrated, it will be as good as thrown away for all these purposes. The Bishop would never allow it to be used for these purposes after consecration; if he did, the *Indian Church Review* would be down upon him, and call him a sacrilegious Bishop. The Railway Company had better take warning in time, and not allow their new building, erected for the use of the station, to be virtually shut up by consecration. Priests of the Church of England have already held divine worship in it while unconsecrated, and why can they not continue to do so?—*Ibid.*

We are informed that Captain Merewether, R.E., Assistant Superintendent Harbour Works, has been nominated Executive Engineer of the "Ghar Division" in Upper Sind. It is not stated when that officer leaves this to join his appointment.—*Sind News*, Jan. 17.

Owing to the stoppage of public works in Sind, Lieutenant Pridden, R.E., has been appointed to do duty on the Indus Valley Extension line. He left this for Mooltan a short time ago.—*Sindian*, Jan. 19.

Colonel Dunsterville proceeds to Bombay early next month, to give evidence in the Jacobabad case. We believe that Major Tyrwhitt will again act as Collector during Colonel Dunsterville's absence.—*Ibid.*

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—This gallant regiment left Kurrachee on Saturday last, and proceeded by special train to Kemaree, whence they were conveyed to the vessels that had been sent from Bombay to take them to their destination—Beypoor.—*Ibid.*

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST GUNNESH SUCCARAM.

On Thursday last, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Rimington, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitors, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee with his client, Mr. William Rodgie, liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay, who laid an information against Gunnesh Succaram, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in the High Court.

Mr. Rodgie said—I, William Rodgie, liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, make oath and say as follows: One Gunnesh Succaram, who is, I believe, a Brahmin and a native of Dhoolia in Khandeish, in or about January 1869 instituted a suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the liquidator of the said Bank of Bombay for the recovery of Rs. 29,000 and interest, alleged to be due by the Bank to Gunnesh Succaram. In the second para of the plaint filed in the last named suit, and the truth of which was, as I verily believe, duly affirmed by Gunnesh Succaram before a Commissioner of the High Court in the usual manner, Gunnesh Succaram stated that "during the months of July, August, and September 1866, the plaintiff (Gunnesh Succaram) paid on the credit of his current account with the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay various sums amounting in all to the sum of Rs. 29,000, and drew no cheques against it, so that, at the time the said Bank of Bombay went into liquidation, as hereinafter mentioned, the said sum of Rs. 29,000 and interest ought to have been standing to the credit of the plaintiff in the books of the said Bank." As I am informed and verily believe, the statement so contained in the second para of the plaint was and is, to the knowledge of Gunnesh Succaram, false; for that I say, as I verily believe, Gunnesh Succaram never did deposit any monies belonging to him in the said Bank of Bombay at Poona as therein stated; and as I am informed, and verily believe, Gunnesh Succaram had admitted before Mr. Richardson, the City Magistrate of Poona, and Mr. Cross, pleader of Poona, that the said monies so deposited in the Bank in the name of Gunnesh Succaram were monies which had been realised by forgeries committed on the bank, and were in effect monies belonging to the bank. As I verily believe, Gunnesh Succaram did draw and signed certain cheques against the account, which cheques are now in the possession of my solicitors, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley. I say that when the suit came on for hearing before the High Court at Bombay this day, Gunnesh Succaram did not appear, and his attornies, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, informed my attornies by letter that they thought they had not any case that they would be justified in putting before the Court; and the presiding judge ordered that a decree should be entered for the defendant, the liquidator of the Bombay Bank, with costs. I, therefore, charge the said Gunnesh Succaram with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding under section 191 and 192 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner, who was arrested yesterday morning.

A TELEGRAPHIC VAGARY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The telegraph companies profess, I believe, to include the date in all messages sent to England by them, free of cost, for which the public should no doubt be extremely obliged, but occurrences like the following must cause an immense amount of trouble to the receiver, and not unfrequently quite alter the meaning of the message sent.

On the 26*th November* I sent off a telegram from Bombay to London, and by the last mail received a letter informing me that my telegram of the 14*th December* did not arrive until after the letter referring to the same matter. Now, Sir, I think it is quite bad enough for a telegram to take from 26th November to 21st or 22nd December in transmission, without having insult added to injury, by having a wrong date affixed to it. A VICTIM.

"LICENTIATE OF LAW."

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—There seems to be some opposition to the expediency of creating a new degree of Licentiate of Law, for which several of our undergraduates have made a petition to the Senate of our University. An undergraduate at present can obtain a degree in Arts, Medicine, and Civil Engineering; why can he not do so in Law? Those only who are Bachelors of Art are, allowed to compete for the degree of LL.B. One might very naturally inquire what connection there is between the technicalities of positive law and Euclid, Conic Sections, Trignometry, and the geography of Gaul, Italia, or Græcia, which are the subjects for the B.A. examination. The request of the undergraduates, therefore, to the Senate appears to me to be very reasonable. But on the other side we are told that the object aimed at by the undergraduates is fulfilled by the examinations for Pleadership and Subordinate Judgeship. But the fact seems to be overlooked, that these are not degrees, and success in them does not entitle any one to be considered a graduate of our University. And again we are told the University should take care to pick out scholars of solid learning by the severity of the last of the examinations, and that this inferior sort of examination of L.L. would, on account of the easiness of its test, send out scores of crammed graduates. But it must be borne in mind that the undergraduates who have made the petition to the Senate do not wish there should be any difference whatever in legal studies and qualifications between L.L. and LL.B.

19th January. JOIAY.

LECTURE BY Dr. PRIME.

On Thursday afternoon a large number of European and native gentlemen, and a few European ladies, assembled in the Durbar room, Town Hall, to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. Prime of New York. After a formal introduction of the Rev. Doctor by Dr. Bhow Dajee as a gentleman of learning and abilities, Dr. Prime proceeded with his address, which lasted for about three quarters of an hour. The address, which was very ably delivered, was throughout listened to with much attention by all present. A gratifying circumstance was the presence of a Parsee lady—the same, we believe, who has just completed a voyage round the world in company with her husband, Mr. Dorabjee Cama.

The lecturer opened his address with an allusion to the times in which we are living. Differing from the thoughts and sentiments of those who, taking a pessimist view of things in general, think that with the progress of time the world, instead of getting a whit the better, is certainly going to the wall, the learned lecturer said that the times in which we lived were glorious times indeed. Arts and sciences have been brought to a high state of perfection in our times, and Dr. Prime said that if an option was given him—and the supposition of his getting such an option was a very improbable one indeed—as to the time in which he should be born in this world, he would, letting alone "the golden days of old," much rather prefer to be born in our times. He hailed from America, and, as an old inhabitant of that country, he referred to some of the reminiscences of his early years. He was present, he said, at the opening ceremony of the first railway that was ever opened in that part of the world, and even at this distant day he well remembers the joyous feelings that thrilled within him on that memorable occasion. The progress of the American nation, he said, had been wonderfully rapid. Comparatively speaking, it was but a short time ago when one morning a couple of steam ships, the first of their kind in America, were hailed as the pioneers of a large fleet of American merchant vessels—vessels which have now spread themselves over the four quarters of the globe. Referring to the press of America, he said the art of printing there had been nearly brought to a state of perfection, and with the aid of steam, twenty thousand impressions of a paper can be struck off in the short compass of an hour. The electric telegraph was, he observed, truly a wonder of the age. It was the principal agent by which civilized nations were kept up as a compact whole. It was the artery of the whole system by means of which great and remarkable events happening in one part of the body politic were almost simultaneously made known in all other parts. The papers of his country, printed and published some thousands of miles away from England—from "home" they say in America, for England is still called home by the Americans—(applause)—contained all the notable events which occurred in England up to the latest hour of going to press. America had now one great thing to rejoice for and congratulate itself upon; he alluded to the abolition of slavery in America. About three years ago there were four millions of human souls groaning under the fetters of slavery, and now where were those slaves? He might well indeed ask that question, for now they were all free. (Applause.) But the struggle which brought about this glorious result was really a very severe national struggle. America was, during the time it lasted, divided against itself Members of one family even were at variance with each other. There was war and bloodshed over the whole land. But out of the evil had come forth good: the result of all these sufferings of America had proved a very happy one for a large part of the human race. Bygones had been forgiven and forgotten, and the whole of America was now one family again—a family of one mind and one accord. (Applause.) Turning his eyes to the nations of the East, he was much gratified to find that the progress which the civilised nations of Europe and America are now making, had been partaken of to an appreciable extent by the nations of the East. Not long ago the whole of Japan was shut up to the outer world, and to-day we find not only many parts of the country thrown open to the commercial enterprise of Europe and America, but the Mikado and other high dignitaries of the land voluntarily desiring the aid of the Americans in raising the people from their low condition. Look again at China. But a short time ago the great wall of China was indeed a great bar to that country for foreigners. To-day the heads of the Celestial Empire were sending ambassadors to the princes, potentates, and powers of Europe and America. India itself had not been backward. The natives of the country were in a social as well as intellectual point of view day by day improving. (Applause.) During his short sojourn in this country, he had studied with peculiar interest the Government system of education; and he had found it to be one likely to be productive of immense good to the children of the land. He would grant there was a little drawback to it, inasmuch as this system did not reach the masses so extensively as it should; but barring this, he admired the spirit, in fact the conception, of the whole system. India had groaned long under the bane of caste, but that institution could not stand the test of reason, and he would confidently declare that it would not stand the test of time. The progress of the age had already convinced the bigoted conservatives of this country that there was no choice left for them but either to move off or to move on. (Applause.) The Scriptures tell us that all the nations of the world have originally sprung from one common stock, and that they are all of one blood. He had never felt the full force of this truth so much as in his travels round the world. All the wonderful achievements of science had been applied to bring the nations scattered over the face of the world into closer contact with one another, and the past year had witnessed the successful opening of two great causeways of commerce and enlightenment—he alluded to the Pacific Railroad and the Suez Maritime Canal. The advantages that would spring up in the train of these two powerful agents of civilisation could not be over-estimated. In the last century a tour round the world took at least three years, but one could now travel all round the Globe in seventy-eight days. The learned lecturer at the close of his address traced in a few masterly sentences all this progress and enlightenment of the human mind to one fountain source, —Christianity. The nations who had been enabled, through God's agency, to do so much for humanity had been Christian nations; and if they read the history of the world aright, they could not but be convinced that Christianity was the prime mover, the prime cause, of all those manifold beneficial results which they now saw around them. After thanking his audience for the way in which they had listened to his address, the lecturer resumed his seat amidst long and loud applause.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. Prime by Dr. Bhau Dajee, on behalf of the audience, the gathering dispersed at about six o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

(Third Sunday after Epiphany, 23rd January 1870.)

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 48 and 348.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 334, 63 and 324.

The offertories to be devoted to the poor of the district.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 22 and 66.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 155 and "Holiest breathe an evening blessing."

The offertory to be devoted to the poor.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 195 (To Christ the Prince of Peace), and 205 (Bread of Heaven).

6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 157, part 3, (O Jesu, Thou the Beauty art), 163 (When our heads are bowed with woe), and 17 (Sweet Saviour, bless us!)

Collections at both services for church expenses.

St. Peter's Church,—Mazagon.

11 a.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 4 and 58.

5 p.m.—Litany and Catechising.

6 p.m.—Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 164, 37 and 10.

The Evening Offertory to be devoted to the Enlargement Fund.

In the Harbour.

Divine Service will be held on Sunday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Thomas Williams, on board the Auckland.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th January.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 20th to 8 p.m. of the 21st January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	19 6	7 31
,, Calcutta	5 21	7 9
,, Madras	12 29	9 3

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.

Sattaluthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.

Sydney Myng (Byng), from Calcutta.

Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21st Jan.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Doonga Tillajee and Nowla Goolajee vs. C. White, C. Clement (now Mrs. Grieve), Captain Grieve, and S. White.

The action was to recover Rs. 340, being the balance of two promissory notes passed by defendants to plaintiffs on the 14th September 1864. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 120, interest at nine per cent. and costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st January.

(Before Nana Monojee, Esq.)

Broaching Cargo and Refusal of Duty.—J. McCarty and five other seamen, of the British ship Zoroaster, were charged with embezzling cargo, namely, porter, of the value of Rs. 300, the property of H. M.'s Government, and also with wilful disobedience of lawful commands and mutinous conduct on board the ship on the 29th December last.

Mr. Walker, chief officer of the ship Zoroaster, remembered the 29th Dec., when they were at sea. The defendants were a part of the ship's crew. At about 4 a.m McCarty came and abused the chief officer and the captain. He was then very drunk. The captain ordered him to go forward, when he challenged to fight. The other defendants assisted McCarty in defying the authority of the captain. The log-book was produced, from which it appeared that all the defendants were drunk; that the first and third refused to obey orders; and that the second and sixth were mutinous.

Three witnesses were examined, and from their evidence it appeared on the day in question the defendants were drunk and created a row on board.

The Magistrate convicted the defendants and sentenced five of them to rigorous imprisonment for two months each, and the sixth to suffer a month's hard labour.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

A Court of Petty Sessions was held in the Fort Police Court on Thursday, Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, and Messrs. P. Ryan and Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Justices of the Peace, on the Bench.

The following cases were disposed of:—

The assessment of grant buildings.

Dr. Dallas, on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), brought an appeal with respect to the assessment of the Grant Buildings, Colaba. These buildings, consisting of two blocks, Dr. Dallas said, had been assessed for the year 1870 at Rs. 24,000 each, or Rs. 48,000 in all, which his clients considered a very unreasonable assessment.

Mr. Connon said it was all a question of the rent they got for the premises.

Dr. Dallas said that was so. Pursuant to section 62 of the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner, through his representative Mr. Hutchinson, wrote to the agent of the Land Mortgage Bank, Mr. Hewett, asking him to give a return of the rent of the buildings for the previous year, which was done. Mr. Hewett, in his reply, stated that were the whole of the rooms in Grant Buildings to be let, each block would yield only Rs. 27,990, but that a number of the rooms were empty, and he was receiving numerous applications for reductions in the rents. Mr. Hutchinson's reply to that was to the effect that, taking into consideration the circumstances set forth by Mr. Hewett, the two blocks were assessed at Rs. 24,000 each. Now there was one remarkable fact, that though the rooms of every one were occupied would yield Rs. 27,990, as a matter of fact in 1868, the best year they had had, they only got Rs. 40,000 for the two blocks, which was Rs. 20,000 for each. Then last year, 1869, only Rs. 34,147-5-2 was the sum expected to be received for both blocks; that was the sum they were let for, and, if all the occupants paid, it would be the sum which would be received. And not only that, but Mr. Hewett would tell the Court that he did not expect to get so much for 1870. And even in the past year the rental had been decreasing, till last month it only amounted to Rs. 2,717, even supposing they got it all in. The learned doctor then went fully into the law relating to assessment of buildings, arguing from several sections of the Municipal Act that the assessment was too high.

Mr. Edward Hewett, manager of the Land Mortgage Bank, was then called, and gave evidence regarding the rents to same effect as Dr. Dallas' statements.

Mr. Leathes, who appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, then addressed the Court at length in reply to Dr. Dallas. In reference to the statement made by Dr. Dallas that the proprietors of the Buildings did not expect to receive so much in rent for the present year as for the past, Mr. Leathes said on the other hand the Commissioner thought the proprietors might reasonably expect to get a larger sum. Then last year's assessment was Rs. 25,410 on each block, or Rs. 1,410 more than the sum now entered.

After hearing the arguments of both Dr. Dallas and Mr. Leathes, the Court came to the unanimous conclusion, stated by Mr. Connon, that, having regard to what Mr. Hewett had stated, the assessment seemed somewhat high, in fact too high; but on the other hand, they could not bring their minds to any intelligible ground upon which they could reduce it in any way. They therefore would not interfere in the matter. Mr. Hewett would have the benefit, such as it was, of any empty flat by being entitled to a reduction; but looking at the fact that so many flats were half let the Court could not make the allowance they should otherwise feel constrained to do. It was a very fair subject for appeal, and they had sympathy with Mr. Hewett in having to pay upon a sum of money which he did not get. If the Commissioner saw his way to reduce the assessment in any way the Court would be very glad, but they could not take it upon themselves the responsibility of making any alteration.

Bhickoba Jugonnyh vs. the Municipal Commissioner. The appellant appeared in person; Mr. Leathes for the Commissioner.

In this case, Mr. Leathes said, the deposit had been made by the appellant. He was the owner of a house situated at Chorpatty, which was assessed at Rs. 250 for the year 1870, but which the appellant alleged could not yield more than Rs. 120. He occupied it himself, and he stated, on being affirmed, that it was not worth more than ten rupees a month. In cross-examination by Mr. Leathes, appellant admitted that he paid the assessment last year at the same rate as for this year. He had added four rooms since the last assessment was made, but he still considered that the house was of less value now. The Court discredited this statement, and dismissed the appeal without costs.

In half a dozen other cases, appeals had been made by different parties, but they could not be entertained in the absence of the deposit required by the 68th section of the Act, which says—"Appeals against any rate or tax assessed under the provisions of the Act shall be heard and determined in the city of Bombay by the Court of Petty Sessions. But no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioner," &c. The appeals were, therefore, dismissed.

THE INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTTABHOY.

The hearing of the petition in insolvency of Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy was commenced before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs on Thursday.

The insolvent's liabilities are put down in his schedule as Rs. 3,96,314, and his assets at Rs. 5,05,941 good, Rs. 37,865 bad, and Rs. 32,250 doubtful.

Messrs. Scoble and Green appeared for the insolvent in support of the petition; Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch for Heeralall Hurgovindass; Mr. Ferguson on behalf of Mr. Michael Roonan, liquidator of the Central Indian Financial Association, and Messrs. McCulloch and Branson for Dorabjee Nanabhoy.

The grounds of objection lodged by all the opposing creditors were the same, and the following is the substance of them:—1. The insolvent had, contrary to the provisions of section 50 of the Indian Insolvent Act, with intent to conceal the state of his affairs and to defeat the objects of the said account, fraudulently destroyed or wilfully prevented or purposely withheld production of certain books, papers and writings (particulars of which were given) relating to his affairs, the subject of investigation under that act in this honourable Court. 2. That the insolvent had fraudulently and with such intent as aforesaid kept, or caused to be kept, false books, and made false entries in, and withheld entries from his books of account—a number of details of these being given. 3. That he had fraudulently made false entries in his schedule by returning certain persons as debtors who were in truth and in fact not his debtors, or at all events not to the extent shown in the schedule, and in particular in so stating A. C. Brice and A. C. Brice and Co., and the official assignees of the estate of Cursetjee Rustomjee to be his debtors. 4. That he had also fraudulently and wilfully made false entries in his schedule by alleging certain debts to be good which in fact he well knew to be bad debts. 5. That he had, contrary to section 50 of the Indian Insolvent Act, fraudulently, with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors, made away with, charged, mortgaged, and concealed certain parts of his property. 6. That he had fraudulently discharged or concealed certain debts due to him by his mother Peerozbaee, and in particular a sum of Rs. 86,000, the proceeds of the sale of shares of the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., and other banks and financials in Bombay; and a further sum of Rs. 2,552, paid by insolvent to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, on account of Peerozbaee, and that he had concealed debts due by divers persons to the estate of his late father, and to which under his father's will he had become absolutely entitled. 7. That he had given undue preference to different persons. 8. That he had traded recklessly and had improperly speculated in shares. 9. That in the month of April 1867, while insolvent, he had fraudulently transferred as a gift the two houses in Parshotum Chimnajee street, a stable in Hornby Row and his Byculla property, and allowed her to keep them until October 1868. 10. That he had raised vexatious and frivolous defences to suits brought against him by his creditors the Central India Financial Corporation, the Royal Bank of India, the Bombay Reclamation Bank, Heeralall Hurjeevundass, Candass Narrondass and Dossabhoy Bezonjee. 11. That he had, contrary to section 51 of the Act, contracted debts without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when they were contracted of paying the same. 12. That his whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof, during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted, reference being had to his actual expected property, as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same. 13. That his balance sheets and schedules did not contain a true and faithful account of his dealings and did not agree with the accounts in his books, and that a number of items of the general balance sheets on the debit side for Rs. 1,46,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 22,000, Rs. 2,92,500, Rs. 15,872-13-2, Rs. 7,038-4-1, Rs. 93,824-14, Rs. 90,000, were not to be found in any of his books. 14. That he had fraudulently and with intent to mislead the Court, prepared his schedule in such a form as to conceal the true state of his affairs, and in particular had thereby concealed the total amount of debts and assets, and the amount of good debts which were due to him and had put down as good debts monies paid to certain persons to compromise certain claims against him and which had been settled and accounted for, and that he had fraudulently represented bad and doubtful debts as good ones.

Mr. Marriott in opening the case for the opposing creditors, said the insolvent in this case was the son of a Parsee gentleman named Rustomjee Nowrojee. He died in 1851 and provided by his will that the whole of his property should be vested in his widow Perozbaee and co-executors till his son, the insolvent, attained his majority, when he should succeed to the whole estate. The son, insolvent, became of age on 31st July 1864, and his general balance sheet showed that he inherited the large amount of Rs. 18,51,795 by his father's will. That consisted of Rs. 2,70,900 in Government Notes and immoveable property to the extent of 15½ lakhs. It was thus the holder of the large sum of (in round numbers) 18½ lakhs, but he had got rid of that in four years, or at the rate of about 4½ lakhs a year; in fact, he was involved in September 1866, and, being then in insolvent circumstances, he actually signed, although he did not file, a petition in this Court in September 1866. He had paid through Messrs. Rodgie and Prentis the large sum of Rs. 11,67,909 and also to various other creditors, through Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, the sum of Rs. 3,26,000, making a total paid through these gentlemen of Rs. 14,94,000, or in other words 15 lakhs; and, further, upon referring to the general balance-sheet, his Lordship would find that the property which the insolvent pretended to be able to give over to his creditors consisted of debts said to be good of 5 lakhs, and bad debts of Rs. 37,000. The other property he had, as appeared from the special balance sheet, was various shares in the banks in Bombay which were stated to be of the value of Rs. 1,20,000, and to which he would especially call his Lordship's attention, which he had handed over to the official assignee, a carriage and horse of the value of Rs. 300. The only unrealized immoveable property was of the value of Rs. 60,000, but this he also said was mortgaged to creditor No. 3 for Rs. 50,000, and certain articles of furniture of the value of Rs. 262. Now, on first glance it would appear there was something for the creditors to be got out of the 5 lakhs of good debts mentioned in the schedule, but upon referring to the creditors, his Lordship would find Rs. 4,50,000 of the 5 lakhs were debts alleged to be due by the firm of A. C. Brice or by Mr. Brice himself. Now, without saying anything disrespectful of that firm, he might mention that it was in liquidation, and it was certainly not at all probable, so far as he was instructed, that the estate would pay anything more than a small per centage. The official assignee informed him that it had paid 9 per cent., and would pay 2 per cent. more, that was 11 per cent.,—or, in round numbers, the 5 lakhs of "good debts" might yield something between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000. Then the immoveable property, according to insolvent's own account, spoke for itself. According to insolvent's own statement, there would be only a balance of Rs. 9,000, but he was instructed there had recently been a sale of the greater portion on an alleged mortgage, and that amounted to Rs. 48,000, and the portion left, which the official assignee estimated at Rs. 5,000 would probably be taken under this mortgage, and so there would be nothing left for the creditors. Mr. Marriott then referred to the shares handed by the insolvent to be official assignee, and observed that the list comprised shares in the City and Royal Banks, both of which had been wound up. Then they had next the Bombay Press Company, which he did not know much about. Then there was the House and Land Investment Company, and the Imperial Banking and Trading Company: the latter was an unlimited company, which was winding up, and of which he rather thought the shares were worth something less than nothing.

The Commissioner—I suppose they are put down here at cost price—are they not?

Mr. Marriott—Yes: Rs. 1,20,368, the cost price of these shares, is put down as the value of them.

The Commissioner—I suppose if they had been worth anything they would have been sold before this?

Mr. Marriott replied that he presumed they would, and probably the official assignee would tell the Court so. He need not specially refer to the other shares, except the five shares of the Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East, which he did not think were particularly valuable. The result was that none of the shares handed over to the official assignee were of much value, and that all the creditors would have was the Rs. 300 the worth of the horse, and carriage and the value of the dividend on the estate of Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. and also what could be got out of the estate of the other creditors, which might perhaps be between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000. Thus his Lordship would see the state of the petitioner when he attained his majority in July 1864, and his state at the present time when he had filed his schedule. Now, his clients had filed many grounds of objection. He would be obliged to call his Lordship's attention, more or less, to most of those mentioned, for all of them had been framed against the insolvent after a minute examination of his books, so far as the opposing creditors had been able. They covered charges of destruction of books, fabrication of false entries, and concealment of part of his property; and one of the principal grounds to which he would specially call attention was the dealing of the insolvent with reference to the house in Parshotum Chimnajee Street, a stable in Hornby-row, and property at Mahim and Worlee. As that required some explanation, he would shortly state the transaction. His client said that the matters stood at present these were the particular properties mentioned as mortgaged by the insolvent to creditor No. 3, Pestonjee Aspiandiarjee; that that mortgage was entirely fictitious and fraudulent, and made for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of the property; that those were the properties sold for Rs. 48,000, and that the whole of that transaction was fraudulent. The facts connected with this matter were simply these: The insolvent became entitled absolutely to the whole of his father's property; his mother had no provision, not even for maintenance, she was only a guardian during his minority, and a trustee for him, and by the will the executors had to hand over the whole estate to the insolvent on his attaining the age of twenty-one. As he had already mentioned, the insolvent was in very embarrassed circumstances in the beginning of September 1866, and he should prove he was so far entitled to that Court, which however was not filed, but kept in readiness. On the 13th of that month insolvent executed a bond under the Registration Act, whereby he admitted he was in debt to his mother to the extent of Rs. 1,35,000. The manner in which that indebtedness was made out was, he believed, by an advance on loan and the value of some shares of the G. I. P. Railway Company, His client, then, said that was altogether fictitious; that there was no such debt; that there was no such money advanced; that Perozbaee was a poor woman, and had no money from her husband from which she could make an advance to the insolvent.

The Commissioner—May not Parsee ladies have money independently of their own?

Mr. Marriott replied that Parsee ladies might have funds of their own, but that he would be able to prove that this lady's parents were poor and that she had no personal property, but came to her husband without a farthing and took no money from her husband which she could have advanced to her son. It would be proved, moreover, that the bond was fictitious and was made only to screen the property from the creditors, and it would be seen that it was executed under suspicious circumstances, for it was signed only two days after insolvent admitted himself to be insolvent; and the other consideration of railway shares was equally fictitious, for they formed a part of the estate of insolvent's father, under whose will insolvent became entitled to them and they were actually standing in the name of Perozbaee as executrix. That bond was executed on the 13th September 1866: the insolvent still continued in embarrassed circumstances and was endeavouring during that time to make arrangements with his creditors. However, on 20th April 1869, he made a gift to his mother of this property which formed the subject of mortgage to Aspiandierjee. The deed was made out, the property was of the value of Rs. 59,700, according to the insolvent's statement, and whilst in embarrassed circumstances and trying to make arrangements with his creditors he made a gift to his mother which was said to be in cosideration of the natural love and affection he had for her. The next thing was that on 20th June in that year, insolvent gave a promissory note to his mother for something like Rs. 1,46,000, the amount of principal and interest alleged to be due on a bond of 13th September 1866. This note was specially registered on 22nd June under the Registration Act; a petition under that Act was filed by his mother on 6th July, and on the 24th, decree was given for the amount of the note. The next thing they observed was that the insolvent found means of satisfying this debt, and he did it in this way. He was possessed of extremely valuable property at Byculla on which he had expended a large sum, about Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000. This property was, as between insolvent and his mother, taken to be of the value of Rs. 76,000, and was conveyed to the mother, the balance of the note being paid by the insolvent in cash. The creditors now stated that, there being in fact no debt due to his mother, he defrauded his creditors of that property and of the cash which was, he believed, the proceeds of a judgment obtained by the insolvent against the Alliance Financial. So far matters seemed to have rested between the insolvent and his mother for the twelve months. In the interval his client had filed a suit against the insolvent, and in the course of the proceedings an affidavit was made by Heeralal, in which it was alleged that the insolvent had fraudulently and with intent to defeat his creditors made a conveyance of his property to his mother. The result of that allegation was that, in October 1868, Perozbaee re-conveyed to her son the property given to her in April 1869. Then the mortgage to Aspiandiarjee was executed, and, unless he was very much misinstructed, his Lordship would see from the circumstances he was now about to relate what a juggle took place between the parties by means of this mortgage to defeat the creditors. Aspiandiarjee had been a clerk to the insolvent. He was a poor man: he started with a salary of Rs. 50 a month, and only lately was his salary increased to Rs. 60. The terms of this deed and of the pretended formalities of the advance of Rs. 50,000 were, as usual in such cases, gone through before a solicitor, Mr. Lynch, on which the deed was settled, and the Rs. 50,000 was said to be passed. But how was that Rs. 50,000 made up? Partly by Rs. 35,000 pretended to be borrowed from Perozbaee. But what was still more extraordinary, was the conduct of the partizan. The insolvent at the time of that conveyance was said to be indebted in Rs. 35,000 to his mother. According to the insolvent's books, about July 1868 he borrowed Rs. 35,000 from his mother. On 7th October the mortgage of Rs. 50,000 was executed, and about that very day the sum of Rs. 35,000 was paid back by the insolvent to Perozbaee, together with the addition of an alleged debt amounting to Rs. 40,102, with the farcical addition of 8 pies. His client would be able to prove that the insolvent on this occasion really cleared himself out of all the cash that he had in hand. Now, his Lordship might ask, what became of the Rs. 15,000, the balance of the Rs. 50,000 supposed to have been passed by Pestonjee Aspiandiarjee? Why, that very sum was paid over about the same time, 12th October, as a gift to insolvent's mother. At that time the insolvent was most undoubtedly in insolvent circumstances. He got rid of the whole of his property, and in April 1869 he filed his petition. He thought that if these circumstances were proved, as he believed they would be, his Lordship would have no difficulty in coming to the opinion that this man Pestonjee was a clerk, a poor man, and that under the pretence of borrowing from him the insolvent made a fraudulent and fictitious mortgage for the purpose of screening his property —and that formed one of the principal grounds of their opposition. The opposing creditors also alleged that he had credited himself with certain payments to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, whereas there were no entries of such payments in their books, and they also gave proof that the insolvent had business books which he had not produced, and in the same way they charged him with having concealed sixteen original time-bargain contracts, with failing to produce books showing the rent received for his landed property, and with failing also to give any account of the furniture on the property at Byculla. They would also show that he had possessed a considerable quantity of furniture and jewels, none of which he had accounted for in his schedule. There was a charge also of making false entries. One was an entry of a payment of Rs. 1,000 to Pestonjee Aspiandiarjee which was fictitious; and when they said he had withheld entries in his books as to his dealing with various shares. They also charged him with vexatious defence to a suit brought by the Central India Financial Association. The insolvent had borrowed money from that association, and when it became due he repudiated the debt, defended the suit, and put the plaintiffs to considerable expense. He ultimately compromised the claim, and they would produce the proceedings and show the particulars of the transaction.

Mr. Scoble asked whether Mr. Marriott meant to say that the defence to the suit brought by his client was vexatious.

Mr. Marriott replied that certainly his client recovered only Rs. 20

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

From Moulvee Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., to the Editor of the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*—London, the 2nd October 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have read with great pleasure and interest the article on Female Education in India that appeared in your issue of the 10th September last, and think the arguments advanced in it most true and correct, and that all that is detrimental to the progress of female education in our country is without doubt most faithfully and candidly disclosed and described in it. All that you have considered necessary for the development of the education of native women is considered also in England as important and essential to their education; so that their instruction in religion and morality which is based on religion, or at least is never opposed to it, is here maintained to be inevitable. Again, the schools where the girls of gentlemen or people of the better classes are here educated, are indeed such as are fully believed by their parents and guardians to be in every way fit for keeping their conduct and character unimpaired and regulated according to the practice and usage of their country, and for protecting them against the company and interference of bad and vicious girls. Certainly, if these things be likewise not attended to in the case of female education in our own country, it will be impossible for our women to avail themselves of it.

You conceive that the Government of India will not be disposed to assist in imparting a religious education to native women, and you perhaps conceive that to be right or almost right. Still more discouraging and mortifying is, however, your succeeding notion; viz., that, nevertheless, no movement in the matter of female education in India can be successful unless aided and supported by the Government. But does this not put the whole of India to shame? Does not this show that *Indians* is but another name for flocks of cattle?

There are in London numerous schools and colleges, some universities, great lecture halls, large clubs, and many other public institutions on so grand a scale, that the cost of establishing them and their daily expenditure are so great as to be astonishing and incredible to us in India, and the Government here has nothing whatever to do with their maintenance and management—the Government having no concern with them, excepting, however, that it recognizes their establishment and proceedings, and supports them with charters; and with a view to raise them in the estimation of the people, takes lively and even active interest in their working. The immunity of Government from the expense of education is so great that it has nothing to spend even on account of the universities and those institutions or academies conducted for educating and passing candidates for barristerships in law and jurisprudence (the Lord Chancellor, the highest or most distinguished law officer in England, is selected from these), and also those for passing candidates into the Indian civil service.

How highly surprising is it, therefore, to find the natives of India believing and declaring that the education of their female children cannot be successful unless supported and encouraged by Government. The people of England are much surprised when they hear that the natives of India expect their Government to do for them such works as being connected with their own improvement and reformation ought to be done by themselves; and they are wont to get over their surprise by saying, "Yes! yes!" this expectation of the natives is not unnatural—being uncivilized like savages they certainly require some one to drive and cudgel them on to the task. The great concern and scrupulousness shown in imparting religious education among all schools and classes here in England, is a fact very surprising indeed; and it is unaccountable why such practices as are based on pernicious prejudices of old are still tolerated and adhered to, even in a country so enlightened and liberal. Under such circumstances here, what can prevent the different natives of India from taking measures for the education of their females, in their respective religious and moral principles in exclusion of all interference on the part of Government? Cannot India do so? Certainly it can. It has power enough to do not only such things, but things of far greater magnitude—the only thing wanted to impel it to do them is the creation of interest and fondness for them. You will therefore do well to urge dependence on our own means, and disregard of all external resources whatever, and advise our countrymen to do these and other good works *for themselves*, without looking to foreign support, which is always uncertain. You well know that no nation can ever rise to distinction and effect its improvement and reformation until it sets up to work it out for itself.—*Allygurh Institute Gazette.*

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 4.

CONCERNING GENERAL LEE.

THE 21st of April 1868 found me crossing the Blue Ridge westwards on my way to Lexington in the valley of Virginia. My principal purpose in visiting that little nook in the mountains was to meet the great Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, who was now acting there as President of Washington College. Wherever I had travelled in America, Lee's name had met me. Even the people of the North and West spoke of him with that veiled admiration which a great soul inspires even in an enemy. As for the South, the names of Lee and Stonewall Jackson were keys to every heart. The men who had fought in the army of Northern Virginia spoke of their old chief with proud enthusiasm, and were fond of recounting his victories and describing his appearance as he rode down the lines in front of them—he the chief, and they the warriors of the then unconquered South.

One scene, on such occasions, was often described. At Fredericksburgh there was a point of vital importance which Lee had given orders to carry. It was assailed again and again with fury; but the leaden storm with which the Confederates were met, tore their ranks to pieces and hurled the remnants back in wild confusion. The fearful carnage and the repeated failures were rapidly demoralizing the troops, and at every attempt it became more difficult to make them return to the charge. In the meantime, reinforcements were hurrying up to the help of the assailed. It was a critical moment—one of those moments that decide great events.

At this juncture General Lee rode to the front, facing the enemy's fire. The sight of this man produced an instantaneous effect. The scattered troops began to rally; fugitives turned and, at sight of their chief, became inspired with a new courage and flowed back into the ranks. Lee, with grey hair waving and dark eyes gleaming, took off his hat, and pointing to the enemy called on his men to follow. The troops were now ready; but they refused to move until Lee should retire out of reach of the cunning storm.

Regardless of their entreaties, Lee began to move forward, when an officer and one of the men acting on the universal impulse sprang forward, seized the reins of his horse, and implored him to keep back—to give them one chance more—to go back and see them do it. The general's horse was held: the ranks with a wild cheer swept onwards, and in five minutes the position was theirs.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF LEE'S CHARACTER.

Petersburg was full of memories of the great chief. I lived with a Southern family there who, during those fearful months when Lee was making his last stand against the overwhelming armies of the North around that doomed city, used sometimes to send to his head quarters any delicacies they could provide which they thought might tempt him. It turned out afterwards that Lee, instead of tasting these himself, had distributed them amongst his wounded and dying soldiers. His solicitude about his men and his care over them were unceasing. He never exposed them recklessly, and never sacrificed a single life which he thought could be saved. The men knew this and loved and revered him as they might a father. Their devotion and implicit faith in his sagacity never, in spite of all reverses, wavered for a moment from the beginning to the end of the war.

During those months at Petersburg he felt deeply for the suffering inhabitants, and did what he could to diminish the horrors and the dangers inseparable from the presence of contending armies. Several times he sent officers under a flag of truce to expostulate with Grant for permitting his artillery to fire into the city amongst the women and children. Often at night when the noise of the enemy's guns disturbed him, he would moan and ask if they would not fire again. Sometimes, firing amongst the women and children ceased for a while. Then the firing was from any particular point, he would order his chief of artillery to bring up some guns to bear on that point, in order, if possible, to draw its fire away from the city.

It was no wonder that the Petersburg people cherished his memory with so much affection. One lady took me to see the church pew where he used to worship. The service had to be in the basement below the level of the street to prevent the little congregation from being fatally disturbed by the invasion of a round shot or a shell. Another lady was fond of telling how he loved little children, and how on one occasion the good and great soldier stopped in the street and spoke to her own children by name. One of his officers allowed me to take a copy of a letter he had received from Lee in reference to the children of the Sunday School, on whose behalf he had written to the General for his autograph on some photographs of him that were to be given to the scholars. The following is Lee's reply, and illustrates his character better than any description:—

"MY DEAR MAJOR,—I am very glad to learn from your letter of the 27th that the Sunday School of Saint Paul's Church is in so flourishing a condition. My interest in the citizens of Petersburg is as great now as when I was a daily witness of the dangers to which they were subjected from the siege of their beloved city, and my admiration of the fortitude and courage they displayed has not in the least abated. The children of the city will always have my warm affection, and I rejoice that they so early possess a desire for that knowledge which leads to righteousness and eternal life, and in comparison with which all other learning is valueless.

If it will gratify them, I will with pleasure send the autographs you desire.

Please present my regards to your good pastor, and with my best wishes for your own welfare—I am, with great regard, your obedt. servant,

R. E. LEE."

The Major, dressed for the first time since the war in his Confederate uniform, rode over part of the lines of Petersburg with me, showed me Lee's head-quarters, and gave me many stirring narratives of the war.

THE CRATER FIGHT.

One of the points he took me to was the famous crater or pit made by the explosion of General Burnside's mine on the 30th of July 1864, the second month of the fighting around Petersburg. Burnside had run his mine under a fort in Lee's line of defence, and at 5 o'clock on the morning named blew the fort into the air, and poured his troops in through the crater, clutching the Confederate lines right and left, and hoping to effect by this sudden inburst the capture of Petersburg and the stampede of Lee's whole army. Lee, however, was not a man to be taken by clever surprises. He hurried up Malone's division, and after a desperate struggle recaptured the lines and drove the Federal troops over the ridge into the crater like a herd of frantic buffaloes.

The Major said the scene that followed was the most hideous he ever witnessed in war.

"The crater filled," he said, "with a seething mass of men—hundreds and thousands of them—some firing back upon us, some struggling wildly to escape. Shattering volleys were fired into the seething abyss till it became a perfect hell of blood. The frantic mass heaved and struggled like demons. Hand-grenades were tossed in, and as they exploded, you could see heads and arms and legs go up into the air. Our men," said the Major, "sickened at the carnage and stopped. The crater was left choked with dead. The earth was thrown in upon the bodies where they lay."

There was still when we visited the spot a vast hollow in the earth, though the look of the place (the Major said) had changed much in consequence of the falling in of the bodies. Human bones and shreds of clothes were scattered thickly about. Grant lost that day more than four thousand men.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

But to Lee and his wasted and half-famished army no success could now be of more than temporary value. Their position became more and more desperate, till on Sunday morning, the 4th of April 1865, Lee telegraphed to President Davis that Petersburg could be held no longer. The Major took me to the white wooden house with its faded portico—the head-quarters of General Wilcox—where (surrounded by his silent war-worn captains) Lee signed the order of evacuation. Night closed in upon the two armies, but in the morning, when the Federals looked up, Lee and all that remained of his army were gone.

Then came the pursuit, the Federal forces rolling around Lee from all quarters, heading him off this way and that; Lee shaking his pursuers fiercely from his flanks and dashing them from his front, moving for the West. But escape was not possible: and at Appomattox Courthouse, on Sunday the 9th of April, Lee was compelled to surrender to the Federal commander all that remained of the once proud army of Northern Virginia, that two years before had shaken the continent with the thunder of its tread.

There are ludicrous incidents in the most tragic scenes. Lee's soldiers and many of the officers were by this time in rags. When the closing act of this great drama was about to be performed, Lee observed amongst the officers next him a gallant colonel, whose skin was begrimmed with powder-smoke and who boasted no better uniform than a rugged coat, a flannel shirt, and a pair of well-worn pants.

"Colonel," said Lee, "are you not going to dress?"

"Dress!" said the grim soldier, "this is all I have now in God's creation, and if I wouldn't dress for your eye, General, I wouldn't dress for the Yankees."

Lee smiled. "I must really ask you, though, Colonel," said he, "to wash your face."

My friend, the Major, described the closing scene.

"A number of us," he said, "were standing round under the tree when Grant's staff officer made his appearance. Lee looked grand that day as I have ever seen him look—but sad. When his officer said, "General Lee, allow me to introduce to you Colonel — of General Grant's staff," Lee rose to his magnificent height, looked at the Yankee officer and bowed, but did not offer his hand. The officer looked awed—more as if he had come to beg, than to offer terms.

"When it became known that Lee had surrendered, and when he had made his final speech,* his veterans pressed round him, weeping like children. Others, with their cheeks still wet and their faces wet with excitement, leapt upon ambulances and anything that allowed them to see him, and cried out, 'General, we'll fight 'em yet!' 'General! say the word—and we'll go in and fight 'em yet!'

"Lee stood with the tears in the eyes."

* * * * * * *

It was chiefly to see the Confederate chief in his mountain home that I crossed the Blue Ridge that 21st day of April 1868, on my way to Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. But the drive to Lexington and what I saw of Lee must be reserved for my next.—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 18TH DECEMBER.

THE hero of the week in Paris, if not in Europe, has been Jocko the monkey, brought by the Empress from the East. The creature skips about amongst the costly bales of silk and the thousand and one knic-knackeries which Her Majesty has collected as spoils of her voyage for presents to her intimates, and which encumber two or three of the *salons* of the Tuileries. Personal government and the influence of the great man's handsome wife are not yet dead. A new Ministry, too, is soon to be formed. Therefore, rising statesmen who have the privilege of the private *entrée* pay court to Jocko, and accept smilingly the bites and scrapes of the spiteful ape. It is even said that M. Ollivier, the approaching Prime Minister, in caressing the ugly favourite had the back of his white hand quite torn. The Empress is likely to tease the constitutionalists in more ways than one. With a woman's quick prescience she fears the coming changes in the system of Government, and betakes herself more than ever to her devotions and pathetic worship of the memory of Marie-Antoinette. The day after Her Majesty returned from Egypt she said to some one to whom she had just introduced Jocko,—"What is Parliamentary Government?" to which the reply given was—"It is a Government of which the Ministers are chosen by the Emperor from the majority of the Chamber of Deputies"—"And who are such gentlemen likely to be?" Several names were produced to Her Majesty when she abruptly stopped her informant—"That will do; they may be Ministers and may make the Emperor's party, but really I cannot receive such people at *my* parties." The charming Empress, always idolized, petted and of course flattered, as her own court, has been more spoiled than ever by the extravagance of Eastern adulation. She had scarcely formed a wish before it was gratified, though sometimes it required a little ingenuity in the realization. For instance, when travelling in Egypt Her Majesty remarked a beautiful villa surrounded with deep and strange looking excavations in the surrounding grounds. The idea of her own Troppmann affair flashed across her mind. "Is it anything like our Pantin business?" she enquired in anxious tones of the officer of the Viceroy in attendance—"No, please your Majesty; but if your Imperial Majesty should wish to see the reproduction of that tragedy, we shall get half a dozen Fellahs in a moment and a stout Nubian Troppmann"—"*Mon Dieu non!*" said the terrified lady; "I only wanted to know why the grounds are scooped up and disarranged in this manner"—Oh! as to that," answered the *attaché*, "it is only some searches for objects of antiquity they are making here"—"How delighted I should be to be present at the finding of something." The Imperial wish was immediately announced to the proprietor of the villa, who found himself as much embarrassed as flattered, for the search had been already made, and nothing on earth, or rather in earth, found. Still the Empress should be gratified. The rich Egyptian was master of a fine collection of objects, rare and antique. "Quick!" said he to his Fellahs; "get some moistened clay and rub these things all over, and then carefully bury them here and there in the grounds." Her Majesty was invited to come next day and was informed a search would then be made in her honour. She was duly at her post, all anxiety and curiosity. They proceeded to dig into the earth. O prodigy! Every delve of the pick-axe brought up some rare antiquity. The undraped leg of a goddess was turned up here, the head of a god there. Not far off was found the arm of a Pharaoh, petrified divinities, little obelisks, and miniature pyramids. Even fragments of an old inner coffin and the limb of a mummy came into day. The suite is all admiration. The Empress almost screams with pleasure as some new object is thrown up. Was there ever such luck? What is this now? Is Isis or a head of a Rameses? It was certainly an object not known to antiquaries and of course far the more precious, and as all the findings were packed up for the Empress they duly reached the Tuileries. Since the Emperor wrote that stupid first volume of the Life of Cæsar he has acquired some skill in deciphering objects of antiquity. He was scarcely introduced to Jocko when his eye fell on the strange earthen vase. "What's that?" said he, twirling his moustache with his white, slight fingers—"Oh! Louis Quatorze, a rare piece, such a treasure for the Louvre"—"An old Rouen soup-tureen, my dear," remarked dryly the man of destiny, as he lighted his cigar and walked out on the terrace with a grim smile. His Majesty was right, for the Egyptian servants in their zeal had buried in the garden all the supposed curiosities, European as well as African, of their master's collection. It was the luckiest thing in the world, between you and me, that something far worse than a Rouen soup-tureen did not turn up. But anachronisms occur every day and may be found numerous in Europe as well as in the East. Have you ever seen the famous picture in Lisbon in the Jesuit's College, in which Adam is represented in Limbo unmentionables, and Eve in a striped petticoat? Or Verrio's painting at Windsor Castle (I think) of Christ restoring the dead to life, in which figure amongst the people portraits of the painter and his friends, all in huge white-powdered perukes? Or the original sketch of Tintoretto's wedding of Cana in which there is a pianoforte? Or wedding of Cana in which there is a pianoforte? Or that clever picture in a village church in Holland representing the sacrifice of Isaac, which solemn infanticide old Abraham is about to accomplish with a musket? Why, therefore, if we do these things in Europe, should there not be some little confusion of things and times in the less logical quarters of the globe? Let me give you another little story *apropos* to the excursion of the Empress, in which also there was a grave misunderstanding. The Count de Gossé-Brissac, a gentleman of weak but shrill voice, was the Chamberlain in travelling attendance on Her Majesty. The powerful lady was, of course, permitted entrance to the harem at Constantinople, and she made thither several visits of curiosity. The Count Gossé-Brissac was always left in waiting in the vestibule, and there, and on all other occasions where the fair sex abounded, he found himself the object of the most polite and anxious attention on the part of a Turkish personage of high bearing and magnificent attire. The Ottoman lord was tall, enormously fat covered with gold embroidery and decorations, and had two immense epaulettes on his shoulders. The French Court functionary thought he was at least a General of Division: he seemed to be attached to Gossé-Brissac, for whenever the latter was about the Sultan's palace the former never left him for a moment. "What can this distinguished gentleman be?" said the Frenchman one evening to Mustapha-Pasha—"Is he a General?"—"He a General! Why, Monsieur, he is chief of the eunuchs!" On the eve of his departure, the French Chamberlain shook the fat functionary warmly by the hand, and in the familiarity of the parting moment ventured politely to enquire of him what his motive really was for paying him so much delicate attention. "Oh! my dear fellow," replied the chief of the eunuchs, "it's quite simple—colleagues you know!" Gossé-Brissac was furious. In fact, it never occurred to the poor Turk that the French Emperor would permit the chief lady of his harem to wander through the outer world with any other male companionship.

But all news from the East is now getting stale, and a sort of languid, half indifferent attention is rather turned towards the Œcumenical Council of the West. All the bells in Rome have sounded—the turn of other *belles* who are flocking there will come—the venerable chiefs of Catholicity have met, and probably the Council will last nearly as long as that of Trent. It is to be feared that the *non possumus* prelates will prevail in infinite majority over such men as Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and others who would wisely wish to place the Church more in accordance with the opinions of the close of the nineteenth century. The question to be raised by Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, as to the celibacy of the clergy, has not a chance of being resolved in a manner which would once again renew the moderate and legitimate influence, which the pastors of Christianity ought to have in such countries as France and Italy. And as yet, if I recollect rightly the date, it was only in 1563 that marriage was finally interdicted to priests. We have been all recently reading up the history of past Councils. It is the current literature of the moment. But I am not going to bore you with a long dissertation on the subject. Learned theologians keep in mental check the various Councils by a sort of barbarous phraseology. Thus all the assemblies of this nature ever held are known by this strange jumble of syllables—Ni—Co—E—Chal—Co—Co—Ni—Co—La—La—La—La—Lu—Lu—Vi—Flo—Fri. This signifies the first Council of Nice, the first of Constantinople, that of Ephesus, that of Chalcedon, the second and third of Constantinople, the second of Nice, the fourth of Constantinople, the first four of the Lateran, the two of Lyons, that of Vienne (in Dauphiny), that of Florence, the fifth of the Lateran and that of Trent. There have been also several minor Councils called National and Provincial. People in the present day would smile at some of the doings of those latter. For instance, the Council of Besançon deposed Bishop Celidonius for marrying a widow. In 567 the Council of Tours ordained that married Bishops should look on their wives as sisters. But at Macon the unbridled cut of all was near being given to the softer and the better sex. It was discussed for a considerable time whether women had souls, or should be considered as simple animals. I do not remember by what majority souls were voted to our mothers. One of the Councils of Constantinople forbade Bishops to dwell in the same house with their wives, to set up taverns in the churches, or to have pictures of our Saviour under the form of a lamb. It is to be hoped that the present Council will not descend to these small matters, or commit what may appear such absurdities. But this we should remember, that it is very short-sighted to judge the dazzling past by the comparative lights of the present. There is wisdom as well as folly in all ages and it adapts itself to the necessities of its time. An opposition Council of Free-thinkers attempted to establish itself at Naples, and under the name of the Anti-Council opened its proceedings on the 8th inst. It was composed of German, French, Swiss and Italian deists, atheists, socialists, republicans, —and I regret much to say, free-masons. These ferocious men, the beggared and disappointed and eccentric of all countries, were unable to restrain themselves within decent bounds from the beginning. In a constitutional assembly, Garibaldi was raised to the cry of "*Vive la République*," and "Death to Napoleon III." It was an excellent excuse for the Government to shut up the assembly and disperse the Anti-Council. But one can scarcely account for such imprudence, and the event would seem to confirm a rumour I heard here at the beginning of the month, that the French Government would send down spies to mingle with the meeting, and raise seditious cries impossible for the Italian police to suffer. I mentioned that Garibaldi was forming a portion of the Neapolitan gathering, and, indeed, I must acknowledge with pain that generally on the Continent free-masonry is a very different institution from the pure, unsullied, unpolitical and charitable brotherhood of the British Islands. Foreign masons are mostly the avowed enemies of religion and always declared haters of the Catholic clergy.

Gossip, passing from Norway through Lapland and Finland, comes down to St. Petersburg. The Emperor is decidedly better, and they are amusing his mind by the unheard-of magnificence of the centenary celebration of the Military Order of St. George. I had a letter yesterday from a diplomatic friend in the Russian capital; but unfortunately he tells me nothing of the grand banquet in which the Czar entertained 3,000 guests, but only mentions the theatrical representation given gratuitously by his Majesty, and in which Patti sang in the *Traviata* and *Faust et Marguerite*. It was one of the most splendid spectacles ever witnessed—a wondrous display of embroidery, decorations and diamonds. The Czar, the Czarina, the Grand-dukes and Grand-duchesses occupied an enormous dress box opposite the stage. The Empress in a yellow robe, and the hereditary Grand-duchess in white, sat on the other side of the Czar. The central stalls were occupied by four hundred generals of the empire, then colonels and field officers all in splendid uniform. Patti was in splendid voice and excited immense suppressed enthusiasm, for etiquette on the occasion prevented all outward applause other than a gentle clapping of the Czar's white-gloved hands. This display of talents on the part of Julian Scholl gives this week in his *Lorgnon* of the late Emperor Nicholas. In honour of a lovely lady, I believe of the stage, his Majesty had a grand review. The cavalry was defiling past at the trot. The Czar shouted out "Gallop;" but the colonel of the last regiment not hearing the imperial order, and thinking it best to keep his men at the trot. Nicholas was furious: "At the Gallop!" he shouted, "and keep it up *en route* to Siberia!" It took all the influence of the fair dame honoured on the occasion to beg the regiment off the threatened banishment. How pleasantly Paris moves on in more agreeable march. Offenbach in one week has brought out two operettes—"The Princess of Trebizond," which was tried last season in Germany, and which, despite the loud applauses of the audience and press, I venture to think no more than barely pretty. The other piece, "Le Brigand," is better, and some of the strains are already sung about the Boulevards. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is writing a book on Job. He must have as much patience as that believing prophet, if he thinks all the books in the world, or all the money either—he is immensely rich—will break up the Kingdom of Italy and get the Pope back in beautiful inheritance. Garibaldi's new book of which I advised you some time since, is entitled "The Rule of the Monk, or Rome in the Nineteenth Century." It is a kind of autobiography set in a frame-work of fiction—nonsense, of course! Mr. Spurgeon was in Paris last week. A French Catholic remarked his style, Père Monsabré has succeeded Hyacinthe at Notre Dame. He is not a polished preacher and like Spurgeon says queer things. His last was "The Materialists look on Man merely as a tube with an aperture at either end." Meanwhile man, beastly or intellectual, is nourishing himself. The Clos de Vougeot vineyard was bought last year by the Société des Moyens des Gardes for 1,902,500 francs, not a bad price for a few sandy acres. The Chateau of Beauregard has also recently been sold for three millions (£120,000) by the Count de Béchevet, who got the place from his mother the Countess de Beauregard. Do you know who these titled personages are? The Countess was once Mrs. Howard and lived at the Elysée Palace when Louis Napoleon was President. The Count is of Imperial blood, his arms being crossed with the *bar sinister*. President Lincoln's widow is going to be married to a little Baden Court Chamberlain, the Count von Schneidenbutzen, for whom poor Abraham's old clothes (which the widow carries about) will be a mile too big. Henry Rochefort has been enlivening the Lower Chamber by his attack on the Emperor, provoked by the undignified laughter of the latter at the opening of the session. "I am not very ridiculous," exclaimed the radical Count Rochefort de Lucay, "but no one has ever seen me strutting on a Strand with a tame eagle on my arm and a bit of bacon in my hat!" A fly touched the young Deputy's nose the other day in the Chamber—"What," said he, "am I too becoming for you?" The Upper Chamber seems asleep. Some one said of it yesterday—"The old gentlemen have nothing to do but cough: they only sit to spit, and while the Deputies are all agitation, the Senate preserves an *expectorant* attitude." This is all very nasty, and I don't think I can go further to-day.—*Pioneer.*

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Bombay, 10th January 1870.

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